Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865. NUMBER 83.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ANDERSONVILLE RECORDS.

Loss of a Paymaster and $300,000 U. S. Funds

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE ST. LOUIS FENIANS.

The President About to Restore the Habeas Corpus.

New York Markets—Immense Rush of Business.

THE MURDERER OF GEN. McCOOK SHOT.

Large Union Meeting at Richmond, Va.

THE RAILROAD MURDER—STARTLING EXHIBIT FOR THE TRIAL.

Mysterious Disappearance of the Ketchum Checks.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR AUGUST OVER THIRTY-FOUR MILLIONS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Grand Tournament—Lamentable Double-Departure of Minister Harrington.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

The public mind of Virginia held a great festival yesterday, when Governor Pierpont gave his annual reception to the people of the Old Capitol county. Ever since the Governor has been in office he has made it a point to have a reception on the day of the annual tournament of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, which was established by Governor Spotswood, in honor of the discovery of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and the consequent opening of the valley of Virginia to settlement. The tournament was held on the old Capitol square, which was thronged with people from all parts of the State. The Governor's reception was held in the Capitol building, and was largely attended by the elite of the city and State. The Governor's wife and daughter received the guests, and the Governor's mansion was thrown open to the public. The tournament was a grand success, and the Governor's reception was a brilliant affair.

The colored people of Virginia held a grand encampment near Alexandria yesterday. Knights, Templars, Sunday-school and district officers, numbering, altogether, several thousand persons, attended. The festivities wound up with a grand ball. The whole affair was conducted strictly according to the laws of the Knights Templars.

The prospects of immigration from Europe to this country, especially to the Southern States, are very encouraging. Large numbers of Scotch-Irish and Germans, with a sprinkling of Swiss and Englishmen, are already investing in lands in that section.

Gen. Howard has returned to Washington after an absence of several weeks.

The temporary hospital buildings at Washington are being sold at auction at very low figures.

Gen. Grant will return to Washington on the first of October.

There are only about five hundred sick and wounded soldiers in the Washington hospitals.

R.B. Redmond (late) Gen. Grant is in Washington on private business.

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The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, at Philadelphia, was closed on the 27th of August. It has been in operation during the whole of the war, and gave free meals to all soldiers passing through the city to or from the front. During the past year over a quarter of a million of meals were furnished.

The rebel Capt. Kirby, who murdered Gen. Lyon, was shot in prison recently by his guards.

The President has intimated to a Missouri delegation that he shall soon issue a proclamation declaring the writ of habeas corpus restored.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the month of August last by over thirty-four millions.

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FROM EAST TENNESSEE

Gen. Fisk's Tour of Inspection.

Matters in Tennessee Improving—Minister Adjourned—Arrival of Refugees from Kentucky and East Tennessee—Gen. Fisk's White Influence—Reception of the Negroes—Schools Established for Freedmen—Returning Rebels Pardon Itself—Statistics of Society at Knoxville—A Fearful Wife.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

KNOXVILLE, East Tenn., Aug. 22.

The little town from which I date this letter is the oldest one in the State of Tennessee. It was formerly the capital. It has been a very thrifty and prosperous village, but like all other points has suffered both from the actual presence of war and the stagnation it produces. Maxwell Jackson, a most fierce rebel, used to make this his head-quarters. His young widow lives in the town, and is, I am informed, being vigorously courted by an officer of colored troops.

Our route, after leaving Knoxville, passed through the counties of Jefferson, Greene, Washington, (one of the largest counties in every way,) and Sullivan, further east. Of the latter Gov. Brownlow remarked "that it was inhabited by a set of men who scarcely smelled God nor the devil—knowing how nor divine." It is needless to say after that denunciation that they were strongly rebel. The road passes through the richest counties in East Tennessee; the above four and Knox county contained nearly one-third of the entire slave population. The people were, however, mainly Union. In the county of Greene (Andy Johnson's) but three votes were cast for Gen. Arnold, the Copperhead candidate for Congress in the district which, from the valley of the Holston, which divides above this latter the name of Bull Run. We are then in the valley between the great ranges of this division—the Smoky, dividing from Carolina, and Cumberland, or Cumberland Mountain, skirting the Virginia line of the Province. We pass to the north from Kentucky, Sullivan county, on which Brownlow passed so harsh a judgment, is adjacent to Virginia, and is said accurate for its bad repute.

A CHANGE.

I spoke of the former slave population in the counties I have named. One complaint I notice here is that the colored population is largely increasing by refugees from Virginia. The colored people numbered in 1860: Knox, 2,310 slaves; Green, 627; Jefferson, 1,036 slaves; Washington, [illegible] slaves; Sullivan, 1,794; [illegible] slaves. Total, 7,784 slaves, and 1,261 free persons. There is said to be [illegible] of color in these counties to-day [illegible] of course, excepting the troops [illegible]. I am satisfied upon this point [illegible] a rough census which has been taken. The number of idle vagrant negroes cannot, therefore, be true. On the contrary, of four discharges from the army, there was leased subsistence to 128 white persons and to two negroes.

GENERAL CONDITION

and prospects of this region are rapidly improving. The corn crop is excellent, and the farmers are busy at work getting in the future. Everything is reviving. On conversation with the leading citizens I find their views improving. These citizens generally speak well of the negro population. Their main complaint, so far, is that they work too little. This is accounted for on the fact that many negroes flocked to the Federal lines, and are therefore that they have what they earn, to try without working in the fields. There are, however, instances in which unscrupulous whites among the colored women. Yet it is not to be considered as a general rule.

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SCHOOL IN JONESBORO.

Some three weeks ago a young Virginia lady, who has been educated at Oberlin, went to Jonesboro, came to the place and announced her intention to open a school for freedmen. Her terms were one dollar and a half a month. She was independent of any Freedmen's Commission. She was, however, backed by several hundred paying scholars, forty-five of whom were soldiers of the late Tennessee Federal Heavy Artillery, the needs assistance. I found a strong feeling existed against the lady, and a determination to drive her from the place. This, too, not among the poorer class, but in the minds and on the tongue of the most respectable citizens of the town. There is no school for white children in the place. Doubtless the good example set will have the effect of exciting them to emulation.

A SUGGESTION.

Let me make a suggestion. There is a wide field in the most settled portions of the late rebellion for female teachers. I should not advise ladies to come alone, for at present slander and isolation will surely attend them. If three or four can go into a town large enough to support a single school they can come. But coming entire poor, they have requisite knowledge, energy, moral force and are without ambitious, can hardly fail of success. They can hardly go astray in this enterprise. They are as welcome among the black as white, and then can earn a living at it.

"THE ROOT OR THE OTHER DIE."

This old saying is most emphatically true in East Tennessee. The returned rebels are faring badly hereabouts. Not so neighborly a feeling exists as of conflicting views. I was told at Greenville, that when an obnoxious rebel returned, he was taken out and ordered to leave in two days, or taken out, whipped, and then ordered to leave. Instances have been known of the use of the hose, and then whipped by the women. On the other hand, every week, and nearly every day, in the town itself, every week, and nearly every day, some is killed or wounded. While I was in Greenville a soldier was shot dead, and nearly to death. Another got into a fight, and killed his antagonist. He was set upon by the friends of the latter, and reinforced by his own. He stabbed the rebel, who died next day.

Such are some of the results of life in East Tennessee. The most oppressive war to be [illegible] of [illegible] The war's greatest curse [illegible] Dodge Commandery. [illegible] and can only pray that the law may have force enough to [illegible] the passions of the people. Let us have anarchy controls. But I must close—the train is leaving.

THE FUNERAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

decides the vast Cyclopean host who have local habitation and a name, as clothes to their wants, the surroundings of their every day life, established, honorable, honorable habitations, splendid colonists, who have not for seven years slept under a rebel roof, unless it was to harm or stables. The most of these degraded creatures, who have lost the [illegible] of [illegible] are reduced to a life of [illegible] and vagrant negroes cannot, therefore, be true. On the contrary, of four discharges from the army, there was leased subsistence to 128 white persons and to two negroes.

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET,

Three times a week, on the arrival of the Eastern mail, viz: Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and hawkers, in the city and suburbs; every afternoon, for mail subscribers, at the counting-room entry; and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for the mails and sale at our counting-room.

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Delivered by carriers and hawkers, per week..... 15 cts
Single, to mail subscribers, per week..... 15 "
Single, to mail subscribers, per month..... 60 "
Single, to mail subscribers, per year..... $7.00
Single copy of the morning paper..... 3 cts
Single copy of the evening paper..... 2 "
Tri-weekly, one year, in advance..... 10.00
Weekly, one year, in advance..... 3.00

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☞ Letters, communications for other than business purposes, and all matter intended for publication, must be written on one side of the paper only, and should be addressed to the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

☞ Subscribers may at any time change the direction of their papers, stating the old as well as the new address.

☞ Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts from sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

	Year Ending July 1, 1865.
Tribune.....	1,700,000
Times.....	96,000
Journal.....	168,000
Post.....	36,000
Chicago Tribune.....	$153,000
Times, Journal and Post combined....	$30,000

THE BLAME OF A BLASH.

The Blair family seem to be instituted in this country to represent, as particularly conditioned by race, but Mason and Dixon's line—an unconveyed, indefeasible line, much talked about but never more than imaginary—is not yet laid at the North pole, and Blair, happily, abolished. By dint of great pluck and persistency, they have managed to enjoy more elevated positions than they could have filled, by right of merit, in this country, who have not been long. There has seldom been a county North, South or in the border States, which, either of them could not put upon the votes of the people, yet there have been few offices or fat things at the command of any administration, Democratic or Republican, that their could not influence or procure. Montgomery Blair, who lately sat as representative for Mason and Dixon's line and Silver Springs, is Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and who was dismissed by Mr. Lincoln at the request of the Baltimore Convention, for the want of unity with the other members of the Cabinet, is now running for Congress in the strongly secession district lately represented by the rebel Harris. Before an audience of those Maryland secessionists of the period made a speech, the object of which is to prove that the South rebelled in consequence of a conspiracy between the rebel leaders and Messrs. Seward, Stanton and Hale, as well as Buchanan, Toucey and Floyd, all of whom, he says, encouraged the incipient revolt in the winter of 1862, by promises of support.

The path of the new national denomination of Loyal and Slaveholding Northern Methodists is plain and already marked out by ahead by their pioneers, and this Pastoral Address will not deter the most timid of them. The efforts they made simultaneously with the earliest appearance of the war cloud, to reach and rekindle the altars of their faith in the South will go forward without a check or hindrance. One hardly knows which most to wonder at, the persistency of these Southern religious teachers standing until their scattered and bramble torn flocks, and declaring theirs to be the right way; or the wise dispensations of Providence in allowing those stubborn and blind guides to keep on their path into the outer darkness of 1865 before rebuilding, heeding the cries and purse hands the rebuilding of their shattered walls and broken folds.

PLAN FOR WORKING FREEDMEN.

A correspondent sends us a "plan for the employment and education of the freedmen of the South," by Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, of Arkansas. The pamphlet devotes seven pages of figures to proving that cotton can be raised and picked by free labor as by slave labor. We believe it can be raised far more profitably, but nothing can prove this but success in the experiment. Several pages more are occupied in proving conclusively that the negro race cannot live without work. We not only admit this without proof but extend the admission to the white race as a whole, and to the "plan" which proves to be our old friend the "Joint Stock Company." The author bases his plan on the single position that "combined or associated labor is always more productive than separated." But the employment of a thousand negroes on wages by a corporation of whom they are not members, is no more an instance of "combined or associated labor" than the employment of the same number by a single individual. It is the employment of individual labor by "combined and associated" capital.

As the "plan" further proposes that the company shall have "one million of capital, with power to increase it to five millions," it is not probable that its author intends to get this capital subscribed among the freedmen he proposes to employ, and hence his system is not one of combination of associated labor.

His proposal that the capital shall be one or five millions strikes us as novel, original and excellent, provided he can get the stock subscribed and paid in.

The author innocently suggests "the bonds of the company ought to bear 8 per cent interest, and be gold bonds." Ought they not to bear whatever interest the company will earn?

The following arguments for the Joint system are brought forward:

1. "The corporation would have fixed and uniform rules for all the operatives, and hence all would be satisfied."

We are not aware of anything which makes the rules established by a corporation any more "fixed" or "uniform" or "satisfactory" than those established by an individual. Indeed those who are to obey the rules are voters in the corporation and help to make them, which in this case is not proposed.

2. "The corporation having a continuous life, the employees would not be liable to be thrown out of work at unfavorable times by the death of the employer."

But corporations have not a continuous life. They have, at best, a majority for a considerable life, but in fact many of them die before they are born, and all die when they don't pay. We think the average life of corporations is much less than that of individuals.

3. "The corporation having stable, the laborers would not be liable to be driven from their situations by panics."

This again is an unexplained assumption. It is under for corporations to cheat their creditors than for individuals; and a favorite device of bad men in all parts of the country, to escape paying their debts has been to resolve themselves into corporations. Thereby, A. B., as President, could hold property which could not be liable for the debts of A. B. individually, while the creditor would be baffled by having placed in his hands a mass of engraved trash, called certificates of stock.

But the fourth point caps the climax of simplicity: "In case of any disagreement between the employees of the company and the laborers, the company could hear the testimony and do justice to the injured party."

It would, doubtless, be satisfactory to the company to hear the testimony in case of disputes with its employes, but experience shows that where an employer disagrees with an employe, it is better to have it decided by a disinterested person than by one party to it. The peculiarity of slavery is that all disputes are decided by one party. The real points, viz: Whether a company could successfully manage a plantation better than an individual, is not discussed in the "plan," and we shall not discuss it except to say that it could possess no advantages except in paper bonds, as here the negroes had ability and capital to constitute members of that company. Joint-stock companies possess advantages to those who manage, but employes in nothing, as has not often their employer differently from individual employers.

Coal Mining by Machinery.

One of the most interesting topics of discussion at a meeting of the Scientific Club of Cleveland, a few days since, was the subject of coal mining by machinery. For several years past many mechanical minds have been busily engaged in contriving machinery to take the place of human muscle in the operation of mining coal in Europe. Till within the past year no satisfactory result has been reached. The most successful invention so far is that of Mr. Haswell, of Durham, Durham county, England. Though a great advance upon hand mining, this machine is not, in all respects, applicable to the veins of coal in the United States. The machine is described as follows:

"The machine is mounted on wheels, and is moved by steam engines, and the tendency of horse power, are formidable obstacles to be overcome. The great value of compressed air as a motor receives another striking illustration in its application to driving mining machinery. The air is compressed at the surface by water power or steam, and conveyed in strong iron pipes to any required distance under ground. By means of flexible gutta percha tubes the air is applied to the machinery at the point where the power is required. When let out, it expands instantly to its natural volume, thus furnishing a motive power whose elasticity and regularity are unrivaled. The air is conducted from the pipes which convey the air. It is also of great value in ventilating the mine. The instrument used in the English machine is similar to a common pick, and the machine imitates the motion of the miner's arm. It is working successfully in the English mines, and undermined a seam of coal to the depth of twenty-eight inches, and at the rate of about twenty-six yards long in an hour. It is estimated to perform the labor of twelve men. The machine costs about $600 in England, and the first cost of the power to drive three machines about $6,000 more. It is estimated that the machines, costing with power about $75,000, would make 400 tons of coal daily.

The machine has been tried by the managers of the coal and iron works at Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa., and has not been found a good machine as in England, owing to the presence of hard balls or nidipstruf of iron in the lower part of the coal seam.

Dr. Schaeffer, of Philadelphia, has invented a machine, also tried at Johnstown and still under trial there, which is pronounced superior to the English invention. He asks a royalty of three cents per ton for the Durham machine, and the most emphatic opinion is expressed in the question of Secretary Stanton on a motion with the Methodist Episcopal Church North: Sometimes and sometimes they are not fat; is it merely imaginary? Or, as Secretary Dr. Schaeffer has made the study of this class of machines a specialty, and is at work inquiring upon the success already attained. It is too premature, and it is impossible, at this time, to say that we possess a finished organism, the form or combination of which changes, the form or combination of which changes, the form or combination of which changes

Special Notices.

Dr. Jamin's

Old Established, eleven, formerly at Jamin' Lock Hospital, Canton House street, New Orleans, La., is now by with the greatest success to the treatment of recent Private Diseases, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Blood and Skin Diseases, &c. Dr. Jamin's Female Pills are confidently recommended. Sold by druggists. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays, 9 to 12 M. Consultation free. Address DR. JAMIN, New Orleans, La.

Dr. Jamin's Female Pills are the handsomest and most effectually arranged for the self-restoration and security of any female constitution of in the United States.

After an false diffidence to prevent you, but apply a case, and send your address to the undersigned, and of most careful assistance.

Within the last three years Dr. Jamin' practice has been the largest and most successful in the treatment of private diseases of any physician in the United States. Dr. Jamin is the only physician in this city that has the confidence of the best professional men, and is now living. The press of the South and West speak of him in the highest terms of praise. Dr. Jamin's office are rooms one thousand (1,000) dollars that, that proves that, any of his testimonials are true, and as they do not come from a distant country, but from citizens of this city, there is no room to doubt.

The following testimonials are a few of the many we have now on hand, received in the last

[illegible]

Dr. Jamin's Female Pills are the only reliable remedy for Female Irregularities, and are warranted to relieve in all cases. Price $5 per box. Sent by mail to all parts of the United States, on receipt of price. Address DR. JAMIN, New Orleans, La.

Dr. Wheeler's.

[illegible]

Dr. Stone

[illegible]

Good News at Last.

[illegible]

Dr. Stone's

[illegible]

Dr. C. L. Spencer's.

[illegible]

Dr. Marks'

[illegible]

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure!

[illegible]

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure

[illegible]

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure and Pills.

[illegible]

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure and Pills.

[illegible]

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure!

[illegible]

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure!

[illegible]

**Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure!

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—Dramatic Sports—Barnstorming.

MCCONNELL'S.—The Road to Ruin.

ADELPHI.—Knights of Mine.—Booth's Minstrels.

DEARE HALL.—The Comprehensives.

EDITORIAL.—A. C. Twee, editor of the Troy, N. Y. Daily Press, and W. H. Sallmarsh, of the Springfield, Ill., State Journal, are in the city as an attendance on the last two days of the convention of the new rooms of the Board of Trade.

MESSRS. RITCHIE, TINTON & BRADLEY removed to E. D. Taylored & Co., in the Commission business at No. 92 Lakeside street. Messrs. Otis F. Tinton and Josiah A. Bradley, two of the members of the new firm, are well-known to the farmers, are gentlemen of perception, experience and capital.

FIVE-SHILLING CHINESE PIECES.—The members of the State Rifle Regular Association, who have their ball behind, and friends of the Society, will hear in mind that the second match of the society will be held on-day at Hyde Park, near Oakland. The cars leave Wells street depot at 10½ a. m.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—Richard J. Smith, the keeper of a low house at No. 402 State street, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning, and required in give bail in the sum of $200 for his appearance for trial at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

SAFETY FIRST.—The Sabbath School of the Second Baptist Church will have a pic nic on Saturday next at Evanston. Cars leave the old Milwaukee depot at 9 o'clock a. m. and return at 5 p. m. Every effort will be made to render the occasion in the highest degree pleasant to the participants.

GERMAN LANGUAGE IN WASHBURNE SCHOOL.—Those pupils of the Washburne School who desire to attend the course of instruction in the German language are requested to assemble in the grammar school room on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of forming classes for the coming term.

MILITARY.—The 25th Michigan Infantry from Little Rock, Ark., en route for home, arrived at the Soldiers' Rest at a late hour on Wednesday night, and left yesterday morning for the Michigan Central for Detroit, Mich., where the men will be mustered out of service. The regiment numbers 650 men, in command of Col. Hotchkiss.

BURIAL OF GEN. CROCKER.—The remains of Gen. Crocker, of Iowa, passed through here yesterday, in charge of friends who were taking home for interment the body of the gallant soldier. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, over which the remains passed, gave a special car, tastefully decorated with emblems of mourning.

SATAN'S CHAIR.—Lovers of genuine Havana cigars, who have been deterred from smoking on account of the high prices which have ruled for the article, will be glad to learn that Smith & Dwyer, druggists and apothecaries, Nos. 92 and 94 Lake street, have just received a large invoice of the weed, which they offer at low prices, either by the box or thousand.

BOOTJOY.—In Wednesday's TRIBUNE we gave the facts of the suicide of a soldier under the Rush street bridge. Yesterday forenoon the body was held an inquest on the remains, who after his identified as those of Christopher Bootjoy, late of Company B, 15th Regiment Illinois Infantry. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide.

LARCENY AND HIGH SEA.—A. J. Tuttle was brought before the Police Court yesterday forenoon, by Officer Van Fleet, who asked that he be held entitled to answer to the charge of larceny. It would be his duty in September, when he would be able to produce witnesses to prove that Tuttle, about a month ago, on the down trip of the steamer "Plato," from Lake Superior to this city, stole $50 of the money of Capt. Wilson, of the Vessel. He was accordingly required to give bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance for examination on that day.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—That the railroad connections between the West and East are not overdone is well shown by the large passenger business upon that line, and the best accommodations in all the departments of their business. This is forcibly proven by the fact that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company A. Isley through daily express from their depot in Cleveland to Akron with two hunting Chicago passengers.

A CALL ACCEPTED.—We learn that Rev. J. H. Walker, who has been preaching to the Calvary Methodist Episcopalians of this city for several months very acceptably, has received a call from the Presbyterian Church, N. S., of Neenah, Wis., which he has accepted. He will preach his farewell sermon in Calvary on next Sunday, and was ordained a pastor in Mr. Walker. He carries with him the good wishes of a large circle of friends for his success in his new field of labor.

THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD WATER RESERVOIR.—We understand that an invitation has been extended to the members of the Chicago Board of Trade and their invited guests now in the city, to visit in the operations of this great invention, to take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The cars will leave the Illinois Central Railroad Company, just south and east of the grand passenger depot.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.—It is hoped that the delegates from other cities, gathered here now, will not fail to improve the rare opportunity of visiting its operations.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BALL.—The grand ball of the Board of Trade in honor of their visitors will be given this evening in their hall, and to judge from the preparations already made, and the decorations now ordered in all their public demonstrations in this connection, we have every reason to anticipate that the occasion will be one of the most brilliant and magnificent social affairs ever witnessed in Chicago. By reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that only such persons as are in possession of tickets are to be permitted to enter the hall, thereby insuring the exclusion of obtrusive persons, and the presence of only such as are entitled to be present.

NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.—A day or two ago a detective arrived in this city from Hartford, Ct., in search of a party named Sam Casey, who has lately been occupying a conspicuous and conspicuous position as a temperance reformer. Casey was arrested in this city on Saturday night, and on Sunday was taken to Hartford, where he was required to give bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer to the charge of robbing a Mr. Hart of $40, at the Gaiety House. From the testimony of several witnesses it would seem that Casey was drunk when he committed the theft, and that he was taken to the Gaiety House some days since and recommended to the proprietor as a nice young man. On the strength of this recommendation he was taken into the bar-room and told down in the parlor beside the bar, where he remained for a day or two, during which time he was robbed as we have stated. Casey was subsequently arrested, and on the way to Hartford, while in charge of the officer, he escaped from the train at New York, and has not been heard from since. The officer who had him in charge was taken sick on the train, and was compelled to leave it at New York, where he met the girl in question, who had also left Hartford on the train. The girl was arrested on her arrival in this city, and after a few days' examination before Justice Morrison, was discharged. She then went to